be adopted. The great mass of the people

ninety-nine in a hundred, vote in all elec-

tions as partisans, and their partisanship

is determined by "national politics."

The great division between Democrats and

Republicans is not made by difference

as to municipal or even State politics,

but by differences as to the Federal policy.

course, whether as citizens of the Union,

the State, or the town. If they vote as

offices, they will rally round the same

colors when they go to the polls to vote for

State and city offices. If they want men of

and the city. If they think their party is

good enough to rule at Washington, they

think it is good enough to rule at Albany

and in New York. They are influenced by

The Mugwumps of the City Club are of

different mind. They have risen above

such mere sentimentality. Patriotism and

indication of a low stage of human evolu-

tion from savagery. Their numbers are

small, but all the more for that reason they

need the support of each other's compan-

ionship. They stand alone among many as

greatest utility here in the city of New

York. There is now an opportunity to

make such a garden. The land can be

had in a portion of the Bronx Park, a

tract of public land which has not

yet been laid out or cultivated. The

Forrey Botanical Society is prepared to un-

dertake the direction of the work. Columbia

College will contribute handsomely from

its extensive resources; and the students

and professors of all colleges and semina

ries of learning will be admitted to an equal

participation in its advantages. A Board of

Trustees composed of responsible citizens

has been appointed; and a considerable

subscription has been undertaken as a

part of the larger sum which will

be necessary for so important an un-

dertaking. The Botanical Garden at

Kew, near London, will naturally af-

ford the model of the enterprise; and

how much that admirable establishment

adds to the varied attractions which bring

visitors from abroad to the British capital.

every one who is familiar with it must per-

An attempt has been made to prevent the

raising of a contribution from the city to

the necessary capital, and thus to stop the

construction of the proposed Botanic Gar-

den in Bronx Park by arousing the jealous

les of various institutions of learning on the

ground that Columbia College should

not be allowed so conspicuous a part

in the undertaking. The idea was that

the direction of it, but not the duty of

raising the money, should be distributed

among other colleges in and around

this city. It was an ill-judged and ungen-

erous attempt, and we are glad to learn that

As the city, under the provisions of the

act of incorporation, will provide the use of

its own grounds and of its own buildings

sufficient for the enterprise, on condition

that \$250,000 be first raised by the incorpo

rators, we trust that subscriptions to this

amount, and any other gifts, public or pri-

vate, that may be necessary, may be

speedily obtained, so that the great pub-

lic benefits which may be expected from

the actual inauguration of the work may

The Voice of the People.

Col. CHARLES RUSSELL CODMAN of Boston

whom we may describe without disrespect

as the most respectable of the sexage-

in which courage is felt to wipe the eyes of

regret, "it is for us to see that the voice

It is for us to see that the voice of "we

the people of England," is heard, said the

petition of the Three Tailors of Tooley

of the Massachusetts Reform Club.

street, Southwark, the parent organization

We are sure that Col. CODMAN and his

earnest co-laberors in the M. R. C. will

spare neither pains nor expense to see that

the voice of the people is heard; and after

they have heard it, they can have the pleas

ure of voting for Mr. JAMES MEANS'S COR

vex Columbian candidate. Everybody to

The Fire Board has done well in placing

apon the roll of merit the names of ten of the

firemen who rendered service at the burning

of the Hotel Royal. We believe, too, that there

are at least ten times that number of those

brave firemen who deserve to have their

There are melancholy reports from Lon-

don about the health of Queen Victoria. Her

some this winter than ever before; she suffers

with domestic bereavements, and her spirits

are so low that she cannot give due heed to

affairs of State. Her physicians have recom

mended her to try various climates, and sh

We are disposed to give the opinion that the

climate of Florids or of southern California

would prove to be highly beneficial to the

has tried them without much benefit.

chronic rheumatism has been more trouble

from still other allments; she has been afflicted

of the people is heard!"

names put upon that roll.

health of Queen VICTORIA.

no longer be unnecessarily delayed.

fectly understand.

it has been abandoned.

san enthusiasm.

last to be founded.

party loyalty always and everywhere.



FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1892.

Subscription by Mail-Post-paid. DAILY, Per Wonth
DAILY, Per Year DAILT, Per Month
DAILT, Per Year
BURDAY, Per Year
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year

Three Sufficient Reasons.

There are three first-class reasons why the Democratic House of Representatives should peremptorily refuse to vote one dollar of the five million dollars which Chicago demands in the shape of a Government sub scription to the stock of the World's Fair enterprise.

The vote of five million dollars or of one dollar for this purpose would be as unconstitutional as a vote to make the Government of the United States a partner or stockholder in any circus or show now ubon the road.

It would afford a precedent for a further vote of twenty millions, if Chicago should discover later that she wants twenty millions more in order "to make the Fair worthy of the Nation." Chicago's promise to ask no more money is not worth the paper it is written upon, or the breath in which it is uttered.

Each individual vote for such an appropri ation would be an individual breach of trust, and sufficient reason for condemning the Congressman responsible for the vote to perpetual retirement to private life. And the plundered taxpayers will be apt to see that the punishment is administered.

Democratic Candidates for the Presidency.

It is one of the few unwritten laws of the Democratic party, which, everywhere acknowledged, has passed into one of its traditions, that no Democratic aspirant is eligible for the Presidential nomination of the party unless backed and sustained by the delegation from the State where he lives. Failure to secure this, to whatever cause attributable, has always been deemed fatal to the man's chances of nomination. • The reason for this rigid and sometimes harsh rule relates, in the first instance, to the fact that every eligible Presidential aspirant worthy of Democratic support, is supposed to be strongest where he is best known, that is, at home. The fact that he is weak among those best able to judge of his record and qualifications, is proof enough that when these are subjected to the scrutiny of the whole country, as they must be in a protracted and hard-fought contest of four or five months, this weakness will be me universally evident, and the results of it disastrous to the party's prospects.

In the second place, it is the usage of Democratic National Conventions to nominate a Presidential candidate with special reference to his ability to carry his own State, and for that reason candidates are usually chosen from the doubtful States. New York and Pennsylvania have uniformly furnished the Democracy with Presidential candidates, with but one exception, for thirty-six years, and the exception of that occasion was chosen from Illinois, which was at the time the most closely contested State in the West. Local pride in a favorite son is a strong element of support, and, naturally enough, the Presidential candidate who cannot secure the votes of delegates from his own State in the Convention, is not to be regarded as possessed of any great amount of power. Indeed, it would not be thought expedient to put him in nomination against the favorite of some other State fortunate in the possession of a candidate who would be sure of its electoral vote. The record attending the consideration and the choice or rejection of Democratic aspirants, when sustained or objected to by the delegates from their own State, is not a long one, but it possesses many points of

To go no further back than the year when the Democracy was first confronted with the Republican party as its opponent, in 1856, it was the support of the populous. important, and decisive State of Pennsyl vania which at the Cincinnati Convention of June, 1856, assured the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN, Mr. BUCHANAN WAS Pennsylvania's favorite son, and he had the solid backing of the State. The wisdom of his nomination was soon proved, for the Democrats owed their success in that national election to their choice of a candidate from this doubtful State. At the previous Presidential election Pennsylvania had given a Democratic majority of 10,000, but it had in the meanwhile become uncertain. Bu-CHANAN'S nomination kept it in the Democratic column. Without its twenty-seven electoral votes, he would have been two short of the requisite majority; and the election would have fallen into the House of Representatives.

In 1860 two rival Democratic Conventions were held, and their respective Presidential ominees had the support of the delegates from their immediate States. STEPHEN A Douglas, who was the choice of the first Baltimore Convention, was from Illinois, and JOHN C. BRECKINBIDGE, the choice of the second Baltimore Convention, held one week later, came from the dark and bloody ground of blue grass Kentucky. Mr. BRECKINBIDGE had carried Kentucky as a candidate for Vice-President at the Presi dential election four years previous, and Mr. Douglas had been chosen Senator in

Illinois. Both were favorite sons. The National Convention of 1864 at Chicago was, like all Democratic Conventions since, largely governed in its action by the New York State delegation, a majority of whose members, under the unit rule, supported Gen. McCLELLAN. He was not the unanimous choice of the delegation, however. Though a resident of New York at the time of his nomination for the Presidency he had previously resided in New Jersey and received its 7 electoral votes, carrying that State by the handsome majority of 7,301. New York went against him by 6,740

in a vote of 780,000. At the Democratic Convention of 1868, held in Tammany Hall, SANFORD E. CHURCH WAS supported by the Democratic delegation from New York, HORATIO SEYMOUR, the Chairman of the Convention and the most popular and representative New York Democrat, having peremptorily refused the use of his name. The Convention met on July . It was in session until July 9, and or the twenty-second ballot, after a long controversy between the supporters of HEN-DRICKS, HANCOCK, CHASE, PENDLETON, CHURCH, and ENGLISH, Mr. SEYMOUR WAS agreed to as a candidate, his nomination being approved by the New York delegation and evoking the enthusiasm of its

members. The Baltimore Democratic Convention of July, 1872, did not nominate a candidate of its own, but was called upon to ratify or ination already made by the tions were made unshakable, when, after

Liberal Republicans in Cipcinnati. Horace GREELEY, who under the adroit manage-ment of REUBEN E. FENTON had received the strong support of the New York delegation in the Liberal Republican Convention, was nominated in Baltimore by the Democrats. This was the vote: GREELEY 686, JEREMIAH S. BLACK of Pennsylvania 21 JAMES A. BAYARD of Delaware 15, and scattering 10. The delegates who objected to the nomination of GREELRY in Cincinnati, and his endorsement in Baltimore, were not New York men, but from other States. In the St. Louis Convention of 1876

SAMUEL J. TILDEN was the first cho the delegation from New York, and they went there with instructions to support him. A dozen of the delegates out of seventy opposed Mr. TILDEN's nomination, and submitted a protest alleging as their belief that he could not carry the State Despite such opposition Mr. TILDEN, who received the seventy votes of New York under the unit rule, was nominated, and carried the State in November by a majority of 83,000. Mr. TILDEN had also the support in the Convention, of Connecticut, Cali fornia, New Hampshire, Oregon, South Carolina, and Florida, which with New York were regarded as doubtful States. Indiana cast its votes for Mr. HENDRICKS. who was nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. TILDEN. New Jersey supported JOEL PARKER, and West Vir ginia Governor WILLIAM ALLEN of Ohio: but none of the delegates from these States opposed the nomination of Mr. TILDEN, and all three of them were carried by him in November. The name of no other New York candidate went before the Convention to contest the honor with Mr. TILDEN. He was New York's favorite son.

At the Cincinnati Convention of 1880 th New York delegation favored the nomination of Mr. TILDEN. When, however, DANIEL MANNING read TILDEN'S letter of declination, New York's support was finally transferred to Gen. HANCOCK of Pennsyl vania, who was the choice of that State at the Democratic Convention of 1876, and had it again in that of 1880.

At the Democratic Convention of 1884 in Chicago Grover Cleveland was the favorite of the New York delegation, and, under instructions from the State Convention to vote as a unit, he was supported by its members with efficient unanimity. DANIEL MANNING of New York thus announced the vote of the State to the Convention: "Mr. President, New York casts 72 votes for CLEVELAND. And, Mr. President, I wish to state that in polling the delegation the vote stood 50 for CLEVELAND and 22 for Mr. HENDRICKS." No New York candidate was against CLEVELAND in the Democratic Convention of 1884, and the chief weakness o the opposition to him was in the necessity of supporting an outside candidate, instead of one from New York. In the St. Louis Convention of 1888 the

Democratic delegates from New York went to the Convention in favor of Mr. CLEVE-LAND, though the principal opposition to his renomination came from this State. There was no nomination by roll call. There was, strictly speaking, no Presidential candidate from New York, and the State went Republican.

In the Chicago Convention of June next the seventy-two New York delegates will. under instructions, present the name of DAVID BENNETT HILL for the nomination and will vote for him as a unit.

The deduction from the various instances we have recounted is, first, that without violation of all precedents, no candidate can be nominated by a Democratic Convention who is unable to secure the support of his own State; and, secondly, such is the importance of New York in the electoral college, that at each successive National Convention of the Democracy held since the close of the civil war, the preference of the delegation from this State has been decisive in determining the choice of a candidate, just as later on, the electoral vote of New York has usually settled the contest among the candidates of the different parties.

To be nominated, a Democratic aspirant for the Presidency must have the support is own delegation: and where that egation is from New York, the vote of which is essential to Democratic success. his chances are enormously increased by having it, or, on the other hand, utterly plotted out by his failure to secure it.

Can the German Emperor Be Sane?

Kaiser WILLIAM II. has just made another of the extraordinary speeches, which are viewed with growing anxiety by his subjects because they cast doubt upon the soundness and equilibrium of his mind. Is t possible that the Germans, at a crisis when they need a ruler of perfect clearsightedness and sanity, are fated to be cursed with a crowned madman, as were the subjects of CHARLES XII. of Sweden and of PAUL I. of Russia? The evidence is certainy accumulating that the present German Emperor is threatened with the same kind of dementia by which the sovereigns just semed were afflicted. They were victims, it will be remembered, of the species of hallucination known to allenists as grandiose monomania, whose symptoms are a udicrous exaggeration of one's own importance and a glaring misconception of one's relation to his environment, as well as of the adaptation of a man's powers to his desires. There is reason to believe that just such delusions of grandeur are clouding and warping the intellect of the monarch, who, whatever may be the real limitations of his authority, is at least able at a moment's warning to plunge the German

If a constitutional sovereign were suddenly to conceive himself poss the prerogatives of Louis XIV., and authorized by facts to say "I am the State," he would certainly be pronounced by experts in dementia a lunatic, and a family council would take measures to immure him in a asylum. He would as unquestionably deserve confinement and supervision as did the late King Louis of Bavaria. Indeed, his particular type of alienation would be incomparably more mischlevous than any that has lately shown itself in the house of WITTELSBACH, for by it the hard-won liberties of Prussia and the stability of the German empire would be put in jeopardy. It is, however, just this designous species of insanity of which WILLIAM II. is incessantly betraying indications. He has now on five separate occasions shown himself by unequivocal avowals blind to his funda mental relations to his hereditary dominions on the one hand, and to confederated Germany on the other. At frequently recurring intervals he completely overlooks the fact that Prussia possesses a Con stitution whose indefeasible authority has been solemply acknowledged by his three predecessors, and by which the powers of the sovereign are rigorously defined, and in civil matters carefully subordinated to hose of the people's representatives. It should be impossible for any sane person to forget that this state of things has existed

for some forty years, and that its founda-

Sadowa, BISMARCK had to request an act of indemnity for the arbitrary methods temporarily resorted to, and when King Wil-LIAM I. assured the Prussian nation that the encroachments complained of should never occur again. As to the position which WIL-LIAM II. occupies toward the non-Prussian members of the German empire, this is even less capable of being misunderstood by any man in his right mind. In time of war the Prussian sovereign has, by virtue of his imperial title, the supreme command of all the military forces of Germany; but in time of peace his authority over Saxony, Bavaria, and other confederated States is restricted to a very few matters of collective concern such, for example, as the postal administra-tion and the diplomatic representation of the German confederacy abroad. In one word, WILLIAM II. is within the bounds of Prussia a strictly constitutional King, while outside of it he is, in peace times, the merest shadow of a sovereign.

How is it possible on the theory of his sanity, to explain the incompatibility of such patent and unchallengeable facts with the relierated public utterances of the present German Emperor? Let us recall some startling revelations of his insane delusions. It will be remembered that at Munich an irresistible impulse led him to write in the visitor's book "Suprema lex regis voluntas"-the supreme law of the land is the King's will -than which formula nothing could be more laughably inapplicable to the writer's relations to Bavaria o even to Prussia itself. He was obviously beset by the same hallucination, when under the picture which he presented to the Prussian Minister of Worship he inscribed the words put by VIRGIL in the mouth of the omnipotent Jovz, "Sic volo, sic Jubeo "-such is my will, such my command. Then again he showed himself oblivious of the existence of such a thing as "His Majesty's Opposition" in Prussia, or of a constitutional right of criticism and reelstance, when at the Brandenburg banquet in 1890 he shouted, "Him who bars my way I will dash to pieces." He gave vent to a like thought, or rather to a like negation of clear perception and sane thinking, at the Rhine provinces' dinner last year when he broke out with, "There is only one ruler in the country. I am he, and I will endure no other!" The latest disclosure of his grandlose illusions was made on Wednesday of this week at another banquet in Brandenburg. Here he denounced the Parliamentary critics and opponents of the Prussian Ministry for the time being as enemies of the State, and called upon all who loved the Prussian fatherland to follow him in the course on which it had suited his whim to enter. He added that his hearers were living in exciting days in which the judgment of the majority of Prussian subjects was unfortunately astray. It is impossible to reconcile such stupefying outgivings with a recognition of the Prussian Constitution, and a loyal determination to obey it. The man who can make such speeches, must either be laboring under hallucinations regarding himself and the world around him. or meditating treason to the State by a violation of his oath to respect his subjects' constitutional rights.

We do not believe that WILLIAM II. is de liberately and consciously planning the overthrow of the Prussian Constitution. We prefer to think him the unhappy victim of the well-known form of lunsey known as grandiose monomania. Not the less is his condition fraught with the gravest possibilties of harm to his subjects and the world.

The City Club.

In this town there are several hundred clube, political, religious, gastronomic sporting, and purely social; but it seems that the number is not enough for the satisfaction of all the inhabitants. Accordingly, a new club, called the City Club, is to be established.

This club is to be a reform club. We have already a Reform Club, but it is devoted to free trade reform specifically. It sends out missionaries and pamphlets to propagate free trade as the most priceless boon which manity: and it gath ers the free trade apostles at dinners and listens to their tedious essays with rapt attention. The vacancy in reform which the new club proposes to fill is municipal reform. That is its field, and we are glad that it is to be occupied.

The prospectus of the new club announces that the association is for the purpose of promoting "social intercourse among perons specially interested in the good government of the city of New York." It might be supposed, therefore, that the club was intended to contain all the people of New York, men and women, for they are all interested in that object. Even the bad need good and equitable government, for they would not be bad if they could govern them elves properly. They must depend on the better judgment and the safe regulation of the good majority. Their wickedness would not have any zest for them if it did not violate law and propriety. They have a stake in good government because their own lives and property need protection, lawless and ill-gotten though they be. Even thieves want 'those who steal from them to be punished, and murderers want the police to guard them against highwaymen. Even the man who refuses to pay his own debts, wants a law to protect his rights as a creditor. Even dive eepers are interested in having the streets kept open and lighted so that their patrons may come to them the more readily. Every man who lives and cate in New York is a taxpayer, and hence personally interested in its good government. It is as much the concern of the poorest citizen as of Mr. ASTOR OF Mr. VANDERBILT. Propor tionately to his income he may benefit more by good government and suffer more from

ad government than the richest. Strictly speaking, therefore, this whole community is an association for the pur pose of securing good municipal govern ment, or of people who are interested in the leclared object for which this club is to be formed. Yet the City Club will start with 500 members only, if it can get them, out of a voting population of 300,000 and more They will be men who can afford to pay \$50 a year each for the pleasure of associating together as individuals specially distin guished for wanting goodness of the most

exclusive pattern. Their definition of good government is government by themselves, and of bad government, the government which the vast majority of the people want. As they are men who could not get any public office, the charter of their club harms no one when it disqualifies all public officers from acting as trustees in their association Neither does it interfere with the political prospects of anybody when it forbids a trustee to accept a political office or to become a candidate for one.

Of course the club will include all the Mugwumps of the town. So far as the election returns discover them, they number rather less than 500; but we observe that among those who have signed the lists are some Republicans, who, of course, sacrifice

tribes in upper Guinea, who have been disnothing in pledging themselves not to be elected to office by the people of New York.

A fundamental principle of the City Club posed to disturb the peace of the Liberian frentier; and also to prevent further encroach-ments upon the rights of the republic by the is to be the "severance of municipal from British and the French who have possessions national politics." No better principle for near it. We trust that we shall constantly hear an association so select and exclusive could good news of the administration of President

The German Emperor had an opportunity

CHEENEMAN.

yesterday of noticing that a number of hi subjects are not as contented as he thinks all Germans in Germany should be. A crowd of workmen had sent a deputation to the Burgo master of Berlin asking him to interced with the Emperor in behalf of the These separate them in all their political unemployed in the city. The Bur-gomaster declined to receive the delegation, and advised the workmen to go home and shut up. Against the advice of their more Democrats or Republicans for Federal sober-minded leaders, a crowd of from 6,000 10,000 workmen, urged on to 10,000 workmen, urged on by Socialist crators, marched through the Unter den Linden singing the "Marseil-laise," a tune which the Emperor doesn't dote on. The rioters insisted upon their party to run the Federal Government, they want them not less to run the State going to the castle and making their complaints to the Emperor, just as certain Paris went out to see Louis XVL at Versailles somewhat more than a hundred years ago. The police smashed and pounded after the gentle fashion of the Berlinese the usual and arrested a good many people, some of whom were rescued. The Emperor stood at a partisanship are vulgar fetiches in their window in the castle and witnessed the fight. eyes, jingoism, political slavishness, and an

The police beat the rioters back at last. Students of French history will be interested in the resemblance of the Berlin demonstration to similar demonstrations in France in the eighteenth century. Women and children were among the rioters. The mob pillaged bake shops and beer houses.

people without a party and without parti-After the repulse of the mob at the castle another mob took possession of the eastern part of the city. The rioters were unarmed. From mere considerations of humanity, therefore, everybody should rejoice that but fought the police sturdly. According to this new home for the homeless is now at our despatch, the majority of the population of Berlin expresses sympathy for the men who bearded WILLIAM in his castle. The young war ord cannot be as well pleased with the peo-The Botanic Garden for New York. ple of Berlin as he is with his bold Branden-A complete, well ordered, and accurately managed botanic garden would be of the

Wealth belongs to him who creates it. - Plat-How can a man earn a dollar, then, in any What shall the car driver do for

a living?" It cannot be necessary to remind Secretary Blaine that when he comes to select a man who shall be American Minister to France it succession to the present incumbent of that office, it would be well to choose some one who ean speak the French language. No man unable to hold dialogue with the statesmen of France n French ought to be appointed to the office. Secretary BLAINE should require the applisants for the mission to submit to an examination of their French. It would be proper, moreover, to have at least one real French man among the examiners.

We make these observations for a reason We four that not a few of the various applicants for the French mission are unable to express themselves in French, and we fear that number of the others of them who have learned French" beyond the Alleghanies are able to parlez only in a way that would raise ooth merriment and consternation among Frenchmen in France.

The list of candidates for the French mission will be reduced to a reasonable size, to the great comfort of Secretary BLAINE, if he takes the trouble to issue an order that they shall all be examined in French, under the watchful

eye of some critical Frenchmen from Paris. Mr. John Har of Washington, the poet and historian, can speak French fairly, though not so well as Mr. WHITELAW REID. Mr. CAR SCHURZ of New York, the Mugwump in politics and the bull operator in Wall street, can also speak it. There are in the United States a number of men fitted for the French mission If the Secretary of the Interior really desired to get the office, we hope Mr. BLAINE will see to it that he is put through the French mill be fore he is sent to France.

RESPONSE TO THE DEMOCRATIC CON-VENTION.

Strong for the Presidential Candida's of New York, David Bennett Hill.

From the Petersburg Index-Appeal, The demonstration at Albany in favor of Senato Hill ought to convince every fair-minded man that David B. Hill is the choice of the Democrats of lew York State by an overwhelming majority. Eve his bitterest enemies and traducers cannot deny this fact with any show of sincerity. With as liftle proba-bility of truth can it be denied that, if Mr. Hill is the nominee at Chicago, he will carry New York State Shall we nominate as the Democratic candidate for President a man of exceptional ability, of rare purity of personal character, and of unimpeachable soundness s a Democrat, and thus make certain for our caus the doubtful State of New York, or shall we haven the loss of a State whose vote is confessedly the pivot of

From the Omaha World-Herald.

narian Mugwump school in Massachusetts. made a touching speech before the Massa Hill has the State of New York even more overwhelm chusetts Reform Club at Boston on Satur ingly than had been anticipated. It is a stupendou day night. The quiet, steady, and general cal triumph. It is greater than anybody had ar advance of the great Democratic move ment, which seeks the vindication and over Cleveland weaker than any one had suppose the honest representation of Democratic n New York State. principles under a Democratic leader has From the Barrisburg Call. David Bennett Hill is young, brilliant, and masterly aggressive. These qualities have endeared him to filled Col. CODMAN, as it has filled all Mugwumps and Columbians, with undissembled oval Democrate everywhere, who believe he can lead

woe. But he knows what the country exhem to victory in November. pects of the Massachusetts Reform Club a From the Lynchburg News this awful hour. "Fellow members of the The Democrats of New York State with unpreced Reform Club," cried Col. CODMAN in a voice ed unanimity elected a solid Hill delegation to the Chicago Convention. We know that an industrious effort

has been made to deceive the country as to the tru ignificance of this action, but the attemp the most thinly disguised imposture that was ever at tempted in the history of American politics. From the New Hoven Evening Register. The first impression made by the Convention upon the Democracy outside of the borders of New York re-lates to Senator Hill's personal power. The fact that he has been able to carry bimself steadily along in

spite of almost suprecedented opposition, from the Lieutenant-Governorship to the choice of his State for President, absorbing in his progress the great offices of Governor and United States Senator, proven that as an organizer of forces he is a remarkable man. The resistations that will exist when the moment arrives for ditions that will exist when the moment arrive for nominating action may demand the selection of Mr. Hill by acclamation, or, on the other hand, they may emand the nomination of some other Democrat From the Bufulo Evening Times.

We predict for the anti-Hill movement a const waning force. Those who refuse to be consoled without Clevelan

might as well stop their antics. They can accomplish nothing. The Democratic State Convention has given Senate Hill a magnificent send-off in the Pres al race

Hill a magnificent send-off in the Presidential race. Beginning with 1804, the Democracy of the State of New York supplied all the Presidential candidates of its party up to 1888. The probabilities are that it will do so again in 1802, when it will offer David B. Hill, backed by a unanimity the like of which has been un-known in this States since Martia Van Buren was larged as the successor of Andrew Jackson. named as the successor of Andrew Jackson. From the Memphis Appeal-Assignche.

Whether the feeling developed among the recal-citrants in New York is sufficient to cause a boil in case Mr. Hill should receive the mountation for President we do not know. The Democrate of the country hope this may not be the case, but that he command every Democratic vote in the State. Governor Hubbard Doctares for Hill.

We have not before now had time to send Trixs, Feb. 20.—Governor Hebberd, when asked to-day what he thought, said: "The candidate whom the our salutation to the new President of the African republic of Liberia. JOSEPH JAMES tate of New York shall select and endorse in her Dem ocratic (convention should be saccepted and nominated by the National Democratic Convention. I believe that benator Hill will be nominated at Chicago in June. We very often hear it said in the press and by after dinner CHEESEMAN. While saluting him. we take eave to express a hope for his welfare and also for his success in the Presidency. He is a President whe has had varied experiences in speakers. 'Let New York go; we'll nominate a West-ern hamocrat.' Can we nominate a Western man who will carry his own State! Whe will it be! Is it Illithe course of his life, having been a Baptist clergyman, a merchant, a Judge, a Clerk of by For thirty years that State has gone Republican sourt, a member of the Liberian Congress. nois- For thirty years that state has gone Republican in Presidential elections. Gen Palmer was elected to the United States Senate by one you. In Iowa, Governor Roice won a signal violety, but it was largely on local prohibition and State Saues, and, besides, lowal has never in all her history vated for the Democracy in Presidential years. The West will largely vote as in 1864 and 1868." and a Collector of Customs. In these avohe must have gained knowledge that will be serviceable to him it office of President. Besides attending to the ordinary business of the Presidency. it will be his duty to look after the wicked

SHALL THEY BE SENT TO AFRICA?

The Negro Bupes of the American Colont tion Society Now in New York, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUK-Sir: There are in New York to-day 250 Afro-Americans have not got cash enough among them to buy came here from the South expecting to find a

vessel ready to sail, and free passage to the Republic of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa. They came here upon the representations made, in one form or another, by the American Colonization Society and its agents. an institution maintained for the purpose creating discontant among the poorest and most ignorant class of Afro-Americans and of spreading misinformation broadcast about Liberia, a country in which the Colonization Society has more interest and about which i knows less than anybody else in the United

States interested in it. There is not one among the 250 of the deluded creatures who is capable of enduring for two weeks the severa conditions of a resi dence in Liberia, even if the country were sucl as the unsettled portions of our own Wost country were. They are not only poor in this world's goods, but poor in that ordinary intelligence and horse sense which subdue the

world's goods, but poor in that ordinary intelligence and horse sense which subdue the
forests and reclaim the waste places of a new
country. Relying upon the misinformation
bureau of the American Colonization Society,
and upon the oily-tongued decelvers and fomenters of discontent like Dr. Edward Wilmot
Birden, the innocent, the ignorant creatures
have disposed of all their possessions and
come to New York, only to find themselves
hard up against a stone wall. They believed
that when they reached this city the Colonization Society or its agents would take charge
of them, feed and clothe them, and give them
free transportation to west Africa.

"Et I hadn'ter beliebed dat I wouldn'ter
cum'ere, said one of them to me yesterday.
The hired agents of the American Colonization Society have been going up and down the
Southern States all during the past-six months
preaching Africa and milk and honey to these
people, inflaming their minds with promises
more alluring than those held out to the
Israelites on the way to Cannan. They were
made to believe that the West African Graveyard where three Ministers Resident and Consuls General of the United States have died in
the past decade) is a paradise, and that all
they had to do when they got there was to sit
under a fruit tree and open their mouths when
hungry to have their stonachs filled. Dr.
Thomas C. Addison of the Exseutive Committee of the society, while disclaiming any responsibility of the society for the prosence in
New York of the 250 dupes, stated in the same
breath to the reporter of The Sux:

"It would cost at least \$20,000 to send all
those people to Liberia and support them for
six months, as we always do, and to rause this
amount we intend to call a public meeting for
some night next week. We will place our
check for \$2,000 with the trensurer of the fund
as soon as he is selected. In the past three
yoars we have had applications from nearly
30,000 negroes for transportation to LiberiaNow, having only one vessel at our disposaland that onl

emigration, do you?

And this in the face of the fact that the bark Liberia only makes two trips a year and can only accommodate forty people at one time. Although they have \$39,000 anphicants for transportation, although they can only send eighty people a year to Africa, the colonization people have the impudence not only to claim that they are not responsible for the presence in New York of 250 of their dupes, but to make known the fact that they shall ask the people to give them \$18,000 with which to charter a vessel in which to send their dupes to the graveyard of West Africal If they are not responsible for the presence of these 250 people in New York why are they so anxious to get them out of the city at the expense of other people?

The Colonization Society should not have a picayme with which to send those two hundred and fifty people out of the United States. As an Afro-American I protest against the contribution of that \$18,000 for any such suicidal purpose. If it should be decided to give it, it should be applied to send the people back where they came from, or to feeding and housing them until they have secured employment hereabouts. To send them to Liberia would be just like sending sheep to the shambles. Seventy-five per cent. of the Afro-Americans sent to Africa by the Colonization Society in the past half a century have either died of acclimation fever, starved to death, or relapsed into savagery; while malarial germs live in every breath of air the people of the contents. It is

the past half a century have either died of acclimation fever, starved to death, or relapsed
into savagery; while maiarial germs live in
every breath of air the people breathe. It is
said that there is only one practising physiclan in the whole country, and that he carries
about in his saidlebags the only decent apothecary shop in the republic.

The American Colonization Society should
be suppressed by law. It has feil the death
fiend of West Africa long enough; it has imposed upon the guilibility of a class of wellmeaning philanthropists—who think this
country plenty good enough for them, but not
good enough for a class of ignorant and
impoverished Afro-Americans—long enough.

The 250 dupes of the American Colonization
Society should be sent hack to the South or
left here in New York. If employment can be
found for them. They should not be sent to
the west coast of Africa to die of fever or to
stayva. There is reason in some crankisms
and in some crankisms there is no reason.

New York, Feb. 24.

T. THOMAS FORTUNE.

One Way to Beat the Customs Laws.

From the Philadelphia Record. don, yet has never paid any duty and never smuggled them in. At least he has never smuggled them in the usual ways adopted by those who don't see the point of paying Uncle Samuel for the privilege of wearing English

clothing.

His plan is a simple one, but it is not likely to be followed by many imitators. He has a friend on the other side who is a tailor and he mails as a sample of cloth one leg of a pair of trousers, half of a waistcoat, the sleeve of a coat or half the back, and ones trousers, halt of a waistcoat, the sieeve of a coat or half the back, and the parcel is marked "sample," and comes wrapped in thick brown paper opened at one end. Sometimes it takes a month or six wooks for a full suit to arrive, part coming via New York and occasionally a part by Boston. The parts are then sewed together by a tailor here and the suit is complete.

Only once in six years has a parcel been lost in transit, and it was hall the back of a coat made of a peculiar shade of blue cloth which the English clerk could not match. He had the rest dyed black and got sufficient black cloth from a local dealer to finish the garment.

A Kentucky Word. From the Bourion Nens.

In a conversation with a gentleman from the mountains of Eastern Kentucky the News caught on to a new word, one not in Webster's latest edition. It is the word "um" When a man speaks of his wife to a third person, he calls her "um". Or when a wife speaks of her husband, she calls him "um". For instance, "um' is going to Salyersville, tomorrow, or "um' is shot a bear yesterday." The word is said to have originated with young married toks over 100 years ago, who were too diffident to use the phrase "my wife" or "my husband." While at the table, before strangers, the husband, who desired his wife to pass the bread or sorghum, would attract the attention of his wife by clearing his threat, "ahem." nothum," and finally degenerating the phrase to "um," which was the final understanding when each was addressed.

Payment for a Ferviceable Suit.

From the St. Louis Republic, Tennell. Tex. Feb. 20.—John Blazer, a tailor of this city, yesterday received a check for \$25 from C.C. Hemming. President of the National Bank of Gainesville. Tex.. in payment for a uniform which the former made for the latter thirty years ago when both were inmates of the famous Bock Island prison. The uniform was made from two Federal overcoats, and in that garb Hemming evaded the vigilance of the guards and effected his excapa. Hemming learned of his benefactors whereabouts only a few days ago, and instantly sent him the check for the above amount out of gratitude to Blazer for enabling him to escape.

Other George Washingtons. From the Philadelphia Press,

STROUDSBURG, Feb. 22.—George Washington, a colored man, aged 95, was buried to-day.

George Washington found lodging at 119 West Twenty-fifth street. From the Washington Post,

A warrant was issued for the arrest of George Washington. According to the information given. George, who is a negro, got up early and started out to his usual work of driving a garbage wagon, but before he had gone far he had some words with Henry Minor, and during the discussion threw a cobblestone which struck Henry in the pose.

Family Pride.

"In writing up the burglary," said the excited caller, "you can say the thieves in their hurry overlooked \$750 worth of jewelry and solid sliver plate in one of the closets."

"Might not that bring the burglars to your house a second time?" suggested the city editor.

tor.
"I don't care if it does!" exclaimed the other.
"I don't want the public to get the impression that a gang of colders can go through my house and only find \$25 worth of stuff worth stealing."

From Lin.

lie-lam in love. Will you be my could lite!

hie-lectainly. I am at your service.

lie-Well, would you advise me to propose to you?

SUNBRANS

-The Penolscot log cut this year is 180,000,000 feet.
About 110,000,000 feet come down the Kennebed.

-A Biddeford (Me.) Saherman caught a lobster that weighed twenty-sight pounds. He sent it to New York.

-A large bed of scallops has been discovered hear Castina, Me. Large, undeveloped deposits are also in

Castina, Me. Large, undeveloped deposits are also in the lower St. Croix River.

—Four thousand barreis of Baldwiss made part of a lot of 18,000 barrels of apples shipped from Fortland to Liverpool last week in the steamship Labrader.

—The wreck, fitly five years age, on the coast of Maine, of the steamship Royal Yer, which carried a menageria, has been recalled recently by the Sading of several hippopotamus teeth near Rockland.

—Work has been started on a pulp and paper mill at Winslow, on the Kennubee River, He., which is to have a capacity larger than that of any other mill fu the world. It will turn out 75 to 80 tens of manils paper daily and employ 250 men.

daily and employ 250 men.

—A big owl owl tried to carry away a dog at a lumber camp on the Machias River, Maine, but was captured by one of the logging crew after a lively fight. The owl was a warrior, its head being full of porougine quills, indicating a recent battle. —The irregularity of Maine's coast line is indicated.

by the fact that a Lubeck man who bought a horse in Eastport was obliged to drive the animal more than forty miles to reach his home, although the two towns are only three miles apart in a straight line

Large families are very common among the factory population of Lawlaton, Me. Henry McOraw has refeed nineteen children, of whom thirteen are now living. The mother is a healthy woman of 48. Hool Gamdette has raised nineteen children, of whom feurises are living—the youngest 11 years of age and the oldest 22. —A couple in Biddeford, Me., have separated four times and reunited three times since their wedding in May. The last time the wife returned to her se he admitted that she was a little onick-t

other break in six mouths. She broke away in two weeks, and now the husband will sue for the \$50. -W. R. Close, a Hauper genius who has invested a successful automatic fog bell, announces that he has natented an improved time kiln which will effect a saving of 15 per cent. In the amount of fuel used over those now in use at Rockland. He proposes to utilize the vast amount of heat which now escapes from the kiln chimneys in generating steam for beating and

manufacturing purposes.

—A woman in Bucksport, Me, while feeding a small pig, dropped in the pen a roll of money—\$30 in gold coin and \$50 in notes. The coin was found subsequently near the mangled remains of a ten-dellar need, but it was evident that the pig had swallowed the rest of the money. The yig was killed, but he contained ne-wealth, and now the family has thirty pounds of leas pork as a consolation for the 1 as of \$40 -The first paip mills in Mains were built about 1870.

area of the State was covered with heavy forests, while more than one-half of the 6,000,000 acres of farm lands was classed as unimproved, being largely covered with small growth. To-day, after all the destruction wronght by the axe, fire, and storms in twenty years, the forest area of the State is estimated to be larger than it was in 1870, and it is computed by well informed persons that Maine I as wood enough to make 28,000 000 tess of pulp, or a sixty years' supply for all the pulp mills

of pulp, or a sixty years supply as now randing in the country.

—Some time ago a tight-fisted and ill-tempered man in Penobacot county, Maine, used his wife so badly that she was forced to leave him and become a town charge, he was forced to leave him and become a town charge. Recently he consulted a lawyer about a divorce, and was advised to ask his wife to come home, and when ahe refused, as it was expected she would, to begin proceedings for a separation on the ground of desertion. The scheme didn't work very well, however, for the town authorities heard of it and bundled the poor old creature back to her husband's house, where she died, and now he must nay for the whole average and lied, and now he must pay for the whole expense of

town support, sickness, and burial.

—Numerous instances of the remarkable effects of prohibition whiskey have been noted in Maine recently. An Oxford county man started on a fox hunt and tool "wet lunch" along. He paid considerable attention hole in the ledge along Stony Brook. When he went to find the cause of the smoke a red fox with two talis came out of the hole and danced gayly on its hind legs. He took another pull at the lunch, and when he looked again two foxes, each with a double tail, were lancing on the ledge. The double-tailed dancers multiplied until there were six with twelve brushes waving nerrily in the wind. Then the hunter fied.

—Adjt.-Gen. Kennedy of Colorado will have a bill

introduced into the next General Assembly to provide for the organization and equipment of a mountaineer corps of the National Guard of that State. His idea is to form a corps with a hundred carefully selected men, who are proficient in horsemanship and have a thorough knowledge of the Rocky Mountain region are to be well mounted, armed with long-range rifles, and equipped with field glasses and a complete outfit for rough mountain life. The corps is to be divided into four companies, to be stationed at various pressi-nent points on the Rocky Mountain range. He pre-poses thus to establish a line of signals by which news could be conveyed across the State very rapidly in case the telegraph lines were destroyed or rendered uscless. lie thinks such a corps would be able to do good ser-vice in mountain warfare abroad if called on.

-Catholic priests who have charge of thinly settled and widely scattered rural parishes in Maine have need of all the Christian virtues, not to speak of great physi-cal endurance and varied accomplishments. The rev-erend father who has charge of the church at Winterport, Me., has parishioners in half a dozen towns along the Penobscot River, who are remote from one an-other in the farming districts, and to them he must be, as occasion requires, not only a spiritual guide, but also An Englishman who holds a clerk-ship in one of the prominent shipping houses of this city, has for years imported his clothes from London, yet has never puld any duty and never the sick. When a case was dangerous be despatched a messenger for the nearest physician; otherwise he prescribed and administered simple remedies and always with the greatest success.

—The monument which is to be erected in New Or-

leans in memory of the late Chief of Police Hennessey is nearing completion at the works of the Hallowell (Me.) Granite Company. The mountent has three hases, the lowest 714 feet square. On the top bese the name "Hennessey" is obligiled n raised letters. The capital is two feet in height, with panelled sides. Surname "Hennessey" is obtselled it raised letters. The capital is two feet in height, with panelled sides. Surmounting the capital is a plain granite column 13 feet in height. At the foot of the column is the coat of arms of Louisiana, and above that is a representation of the dead Chief a badge. From the draped top of the column are suspended a policeman's belt and a club like those worn by the dead Chief. A singular circumstance is connection with this monument is that seven of the nine men employed in making it are Italians. Speak-ing of that, Joseph Archi, who has charge of the work, said: "The Italians who are doing this work are of a different class sitogether from the New Orleans Italians who killed Hennessey, and they are in perfect sym-pathy with the Americans who shot our evil-minded

countrymen." -A great deal of misinformation is being circulated as to which is the largest schooner affoat. Everybody on the Atlantic coast thinks that the five masted schooner flow. Ames is the largest of all fore-and-afters, but this is a mistake. The largest schooner in the last published Government list is the Go'den Age, 1,768 tons; built at Abbott's Bridge, O., in 1883, and halling from Saudneky. The Gov. Ames is second in the list and the larges schooner on salt water. She was built at Waldobers Me, in 1830, balls from Fall River, and registers 1,689 tons. The Millie G. Bowne, built at Camden, Me,, in 1889, measured 1,596 tons, but, as she was lost on the first trip, she doesn't count in the present list. The four-master Tecumseh, 1,500 tons, built at Bath in 1869, is the third largest schooner affoat, and the John F. Ran' dail, 1,585 tous, built at Bath in 1891, is fourth in polas of size. It is thought that the limit of size has been ity that some ambitious down Easter may yet preduce a 2,000-ton schooler. reached in this class of vessels, but there is

Foreign Notes of Heal Interest.

Of the thirty-two ducal and princely families estab-ished by Napoleon I. fourteen are extinot. Crispi's retirement from public life to announced, in he hope of improving the strength of the opposition and Signor Zanardelli will be the leader

The German printers are suffering severely from the recent strike. In Leipsic alone there are 500 men and nearly 400 women whose piaces have been filled by non-unionists. Reports from other towns are to the Wientawaki's master, Joseph Massart, appointed pro-fessor of the violin at the Paris Conservatory in 1843

has died at the age of 82. He was a pupil of Kreutser of the Kreutzer Sonata. He never was a great execu tant, but was always esteemed as a teacher.

Now that Mr. Balfour, who has a habit of folling in
his seat, has become leader of the House of Commons.

Disraell is said to have written to a friend inquiring About Balfour's prospects: "I never saw any man succeed in the House of Commons who sat on his Massenet's opera of "Werther" is pronounced really

beautiful in its orchestration from end to end. As a vocal composition it will be classed among the most attractive of recent operatic productions. Van Dyke sings the title role, which is said to be filled with great dramatic opportunities.

An English vicartold his congregation that he must resign unless things were done differently in his parish,

resign unless that we could charactery in his parent, He complained of the "amateur religious and philan-thropic work." the effect of which was to discredit the clergymen with the poor and cultivate an indifference and dislike to she parish church. Then also the indis-criminate charities, the religion of "blankets and soup," demoralized the people and encouraged hypoc-riay.

Eight years ago the Premier of Queensland, Sir S. W. triffith, declared against foreign laborers, part negrees and Polynesians. He has now issued a festo to precisely the opposite effect. Europea not work advantageously in the sugar plantation not work advantageously in the sugar plantations. The labor unions have assumed an attitude which is most depressing to agricultural interests, so other worker must be called in, or no improvement can be hoped in